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I. Main duties of the research unit in 2017

In 2017, in addition to the research priorities in the mid-term development plan for 2016-2019 as well as to the original research commitments, the deepening of the new research directions continued that were outlined in 2013, focusing primarily on the minority competences and the interdisciplinary researches on identity politics, while the main research areas of the Institute – the Roma and other nationalities in Hungary, Jewish communities, Hungarians living in the neighbouring states, and migrants in Hungary – have remained constant. The main results were published in various important monographs, edited books, and publications in foreign languages in prestigious journals. In cooperation with partner institutes, the monograph on the first results of GeneZys 2015 could be published, and a new, representative survey could be conducted on the main features of national identity in Hungary. As an extended continuation of the previous research among the Hungarians living in the UK, a new research was done about the situation of Hungarians in Germany. Researchers also attended a high number of international conferences which contributed to disseminate the research results to wider audiences. The roundtable discussion with prominent writers about capturing ethnic identity in both literature and science at the Researcher's Night brought significant interest, too. Researchers successfully obtained two grants of the National Research, Development and Innovation Office (NKFIH, formerly OTKA): one major research projects aims to examine the trajectories, outcomes as well as the hidden costs of educational mobility in multi-ethnic context, while the other junior research project focuses on the attempts on the institutionalization of ethnic economy among Hungarians in Romania and Slovakia. As before, various regular public events such as conferences and smaller workshops were organized. The open access journal of the Institute, *Regio – Minority, Culture, Politics, Society* e-journal provides a forum to present research results. The website of the Institute aims to support professionals with a growing number of digital content, documents, online databases and relevant news. In addition, *Intersections – East European Journal of Society and Politics*, the international social science journal of the Research Centre is also published with the assistance of the Institute staff.

II. Outstanding research and other results in 2017

a) Outstanding research results

Research carried out within project Minority Competences

The central aim of the research project ***The school is not an island. Educational and social resilience in multi-ethnic environment*** financed by the NKFIH is to explore the characteristics of schools that are successful despite operating in a disadvantaged situation, using both statistical data and later qualitative methods and community research. Although student performance in school is to a great extent influenced by family background, the project aims to explore how students can be successful relying on the external and internal environmental conditions of the school, and how the relationship between schools and local societies can be described in terms of the resilience of the community and that of the school. In the first stage of the research, the phenomenon of resilience was studied through statistical methods, but qualitative school and community research has also started on various locations.

The analysis of the results of the survey research *Genezys 2015 on youth in the Carpathian basin* continued, the first results of which were published in a comprehensive volume. Analyses focused on the relationships among dual citizenship, migration, prejudices, media consumption, language use, cultural patterns and consumption, as well as economic position and ethnicity.

The project *Social mobility and ethnicity: trajectories, outcomes, and the hidden costs of educational mobility* is financed by the NKFIH and started at the end of 2017. As part of the project, the study of the patterns of educational mobility among the majority and minorities has started based on existing databases on education in Hungary.

The research project *Attempts on the institutionalization of ethnic economy among Hungarians in Romania and Slovakia* started at the end of last year as well. The research is financed by the NKFIH and aims to explore the role that ethnicity plays in economic cooperation and the regulation of economic processes in Transylvania and Slovakia. How costly and effective are those institutional arrangements that are organized along ethnic cleavages, compared to ethnically neutral strategies? Which are the characteristics of successful ethnicity-based coordination on different institutional levels and how are they brought into conformity with economic planning and market coordination? Why are ethnic initiatives unsuccessful in certain cases? In the first phase of the research, relevant literature was reviewed and further documentation and preparations were made.

Diversity and welfare in Transylvania. The research is sponsored by Bolyai Scholarship of the HAS and studies the effect of ethnolinguistic diversity and as part of it, ethnic polarization, on the development of economy and welfare in multi-ethnic Transylvania.

Research projects on identity politics

The Empirical Study of National Identity in Hungary. Together with the Research Institute for National Strategy, the project seeks to understand how the Hungarian society is related to Hungarians abroad and what the relevant knowledge is about them, with the help of a nationally representative population sample.

The research project called *Identity politics in relation to social conflicts in local, national and European level*, conducted by various researchers from the Centre for Social Science focused on questions of solidarity and transnational reasons and forms of social conflicts. The project was finished by an international workshop, organized together with the Central European University. The conference materials will be published in an edited volume. The workshop dealt with the individual motivations, life-stories and institutional forms of solidarity with refugees and of the transnational forms of civil society in international comparison.

The Szekler flag as the materialisation of nationhood/national identity. The main question of the research, based on fieldwork and 70 structured interviews, is how the nationhood becomes materialised. Firstly, the research showed how the question of the nationhood is embedded in the social structures, secondly, how the classificatory struggles influence the national belonging in the frame of the political/civil/scientific groups. Thirdly, the research points out everyday relevance of the question, those practices which are suitable to show the national belonging.

Research projects on immigrants and migration

The “*Social Integration of Refugees, Beneficiaries of Subsidiary Protection and Stateless Persons in Hungary*” research project funded by the UNHCR focused on the social integration of refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and stateless persons that have been recognized since 2011. In the frame of the research 50 structured interviews were made with persons belonging to the group under examination as well as two focus group

discussions were conducted with experts providing social care for refugees. In addition to the general socio-economic situation the research has also explored the interviewed persons' subjective understanding of the situation, the factors decisive to success as well as the factors affecting motivation to stay or move forward. It also placed an emphasis on the evaluation of professional services and programs provided for refugees, beneficiaries of subsidiary protection and stateless persons. The results of the research were presented at a conference and in a report in 2017.

Hungarians in Germany. Security and solidarity in a transnational environment.

The purpose of the joint research with Humboldt University was to explore the interactions of different forms of international migration, mainly through an online survey conducted among Hungarians living in Germany. Its results are going to be compared with similar data from Polish people in Germany. The research highlights the labour market situation of the Hungarians living and working in Germany, their relative well-being, and the structural relationships of their successes and failures. It also aims to reveal the impact of intra EU migration experience on the assessment of those arriving outside Europe, within the context of competition, security and solidarity. These survey data are complemented by interviews which aim to reveal the qualitative contexts of the above issues, and in particular the connection among transnational forms of solidarity and charity, individual motivations, and life stories.

The NKFIH research project titled "***Chinese person in the family***" ***Chinese-Hungarian relations in Hungary in the light of interethnic couple relations and Hungarian child care providers' experiences with Chinese families***" identified forty mixed couples that were divided into two relationship categories. The categories were shaped by cultural factors identified during the research project. The second thematic part of the project studied a migration related care form and the experiences of the people involved in it. It focused on the threefold relation existent between first generation Chinese migrant entrepreneurs, their second generation children, and the Hungarian carer families looking after Chinese children.

Post-colonial and post-socialist perceptions of global hierarchies. The case of Indonesians and Hungarians living in the Netherlands. The doctoral research aims to conduct a comparative analysis of the perception of global hierarchies among Indonesians and Hungarians living in the Netherlands.

Research projects related to Hungarians living in the neighbouring countries

Minority Hungarian Communities in the 20th Century is a research financed by the NKFIH. It aims to collect historical sources related to Hungarian minority communities and to edit catalogues, bibliographies and chronologies. In 2017, a chronology was prepared on the history of Hungarians in Romania between 1918 and 1940, and, closely related to this project, a volume was published in cooperation with the Károli Gáspár University of the Reformed Church in Hungary and the Romanian Institute for Research on National Minorities. The volume analyses the changes of the past 25 years that affected the Hungarian community in Romania, and offers an overview of knowledge gathered in social sciences regarding the community's situation after 1989. In addition, six further volumes summarising the results of the research are currently being edited and proofread. Four anthologies and chronologies are dedicated to the different aspects (politicians, churches, Hungarian speaking Jews) of the history of Hungarians in Czechoslovakia in the interwar period. Another volume discusses the self-image of the Hungarian intelligentsia in Vojvodina between 1945 and 1990 based on sociographies and sociological works published in journals, newspapers and books. Further planned volumes will discuss the post-1945 collectivisation and the chronology of Hungarians in Transcarpathia after 1945.

The research project *Hungarian policy of the Budapest-based governments* focuses on the budget expenses of the Hungarian governments spent on minority Hungarian communities. The research is based on budget and final accounts laws and on the archives of the Prime Minister's Office in the period 1990–2016.

Regarding the *researches on Ukraine*, the country has been at the centre of international attention since 2014, and thus it has offered the Institute many opportunities for media appearances, as well for domestic and international publications. The papers published on Ukraine focus on the presentation of topical developments and on the analysis of deeply rooted historical causes of the present situation.

Minority question in Hungarian-Romanian diplomatic relations during István Bethlen's government. Within the basic research financed by the NKFIH, library sources from Cluj and Bucharest, including the newspaper material relevant to the Saint Stephen's idea, were processed in 2017. The results of the research were presented at multiple international and domestic conferences, and were published in several papers.

Self-organisation and the history of thought of the Hungarian minority in Vojvodina in the 1990s. The research supported by HAS Domus focuses on how the period of the Yugoslav war—the events, the peace movements, the protests, everyday resistance and the memory of the victims—are represented in the cultural memory of Hungarians in Vojvodina.

Hungarian diaspora policy and its interpretation by the leaders of diaspora institutions. The doctoral research completed in 2017 focuses on the post-1990 diaspora policy of Hungary. The research examines documents and analyses qualitative interviews. The outcome of the dissertation is, on the one hand, a historical synthesis on how Hungary has been relating to Hungarian emigration and emigrant communities, and why the diaspora has been more intensely recognised over the past 8 years. On the other hand, the dissertation offers a new perspective on the topic by incorporating the empirical research on the interpretation of the leaders of diaspora institutions on Hungary's diaspora policy.

The PhD research project “*Ethnic non-profit organizations and their characteristics*” studies the non-profit organisations of autochthonous ethnic and national minorities, their activities, mobilized resources and their relationship with other organisations and sectors in Slovakia, Romania and Hungary touching upon the study of grant systems providing domestic and kin-state financial support to these organizations as well. In the course of the year, survey research was carried out among minority organizations, the results were presented at an international conference, and multiple papers were submitted for publication.

Research projects on minority rights and ethno-politics

The aim of the *MIME - Mobility and Inclusion in a Multilingual Europe* EU FP7 research project is to review the international legislation on minority language rights, identify the main problems the EU policy on multilingualism is facing and make policy recommendations for their solution. In the third year of the research project several articles and studies were written and/or published by colleagues in the Institute, member of the research consortium.

The aim of the research entitled *Bilateral Treaties and Minority Protection in Central and South-Eastern Europe* and funded by the NKFIH is to explore to what extent the minority protection norms of bilateral treaties ratified in Central and South-Eastern Europe have been realized. The participant researchers pay special attention to the historical context of the conducting bilateral treaties between Hungary and its neighbours, the experiences and dilemmas related to their application in practice.

The Internal Dynamics of Non-Territorial Autonomy Regimes in Central and South-eastern Europe: a Five-Country Comparison. The aim of the postdoctoral project supported by NKFIH is to analyse the main features of minority elections in a comparative manner, in five countries, which constitute an integral part of non-territorial autonomous regimes in the

region. In the second year of the project, the relevant international and Hungarian literature was explored, data were collected for the electoral databases and in addition to the interviews with relevant stakeholders in Hungary, interviews were conducted in three other countries (Croatia, Estonia, Slovenia) with politicians, minority leaders and experts.

As the research entitled *Minority Language Rights in the Multilingual European Integration* and funded by the Bolyai Scholarship has shown, the realization of minority language rights related international norms produces as many challenges in domestic legislation as many problems it helps to solve. The challenges of language rights regulation were illustrated through the case of Kosovo and Italy. Concerning the research output, two longer studies in English are expected to be published in 2018.

Research projects on Roma communities

Researching Roma communities in the 21st century by modern research methods. Incubator Research Program 2015-2017 at HAS Centre for Social Sciences. Using the results of the earlier researches and with the help of modern quantitative and qualitative research tools, the purpose of the Incubator research program is to develop and testify a research method that allows conducting representative researches based on empirical data. During the course of the year, the planning of methodological tools, the preparation of the participants, the actual fieldwork, the processing and analysis of the data, and then the writing of the studies took place.

Issues related to the education of the Roma in the light of the pedagogical vocational press - Educational programs, plans and projects that assist and obstruct the integration of a community in a social peripheral situation between 1978 and 1998. During the period under review the research deals with educational models, strategies that were published about the education of the Roma children in the national pedagogical reviews' columns. During the year the Roma-related articles were examined in the following journals: *Köznevelés*, *Pedagógiai Szemle*, *Új Pedagógiai Szemle*, *Óvodai Nevelés*, *Gyógypedagógiai Szemle*, *Magyar Pedagógia*.

Generational Change of the Roma Graduates, the Impact of Social Resilience. The objective of this doctoral research is to explore the mechanisms of resilience among the Hungarian Roma graduates who were born after the 1980s. It focuses on the changes in social resilience of this particular generation and addresses the question of how its members are able to provide further goals for themselves, despite the various social conflicts. In the research, 50 Roma students' careers are analysed from five selected Roma Advanced Colleges in Hungary.

Roma LGBTQ Identity Understandings- 'It is exists, and I am existing'. The research focuses on the different social positions of the Roma LGBTQI people, their values and lived experiences, in the major society as well as within their own groups. Roma LGBTQI people face particular forms of oppression because they are confronted with racism, xenophobia, homophobia, and transphobia. Intersectionality is a tool, which helps to understand identities and oppressions at the same time, with lived experiences. The research provides an overview of intersectional marginalized identities and discusses the particular oppression of Roma LGBTQI people.

Research projects in Jewish studies

The research project entitled ***Jewish Education and Childcare Institutions in Hungary, 1945–1956***, supported by the Bolyai Scholarship of the HAS, aimed to look at Jewish childcare institutions and children's organizations in Hungary after the Holocaust, placing them into an international context. During the past year, the results of the research were two conference lectures and two articles in English: one of them looking at the aid policies of the

Joint Distribution Committee from the perspective of the families, the other one discussing art of Jewish children between 1945 and 1948.

The Documentation of Jewish Cemeteries in Hungary. This long-term research program, which analyses Jewish cemeteries from many aspects, has received very positive reception among scholars of the field. In the course of the past year, the documentation of the tombstone inscriptions in the Jewish cemetery of Mád was finished. Also, a database was compiled of Jewish gravestones in Hungary from the 18th century. The research on the Jewish cemetery on Salgótarjáni street in Budapest has continued, and a book came out on it, with several authors.

The Jewish heritage in Szeged. The goal of this research project, supported by the Rothschild Foundation (London) is to digitize the 200 years' of archival material regarding the Jewish community in Szeged, and to look at the surviving Jewish ritual objects of the community. In course of the past year, the archival material was sorted for digitization, and a booklet was published on the textiles belonging to the Jewish Community of Szeged.

Jewish Heritage on the Hungarian Countryside. The aim of the project is to look at the remnants of the formerly vibrant Jewish communities on the Hungarian countryside, to map the Jewish heritage in villages and towns – the majority of which do not have Jewish communities anymore. So far, material has been compiled about 50 places, most of them East of the Danube.

The Rumbach Synagogue in Budapest. The synagogue on Rumbach street in Budapest has come to the centre of public attention in the past few years. This was the last scandalous synagogue sale in Communist Hungary, and just recently returned to the hands of the Jewish community recently, to be renovated in the near future. The project looks at archival and press material regarding the synagogue in the period between 1945 and its return to the community, and its role in Jewish memory politics.

The History of Yiddish Culture in Hungary. This is a long-term research project with various smaller phases and aspects. One of these, supported by the Bolyai Scholarship of the HAS, looks at the history of Yiddish theatre in Hungary, specifically Yiddish wandering theatre troops, actors and actresses performing in the territory of historical Hungary. In its first phase, the project has focused on the regions of Carpatho-Rus, Transylvania and Maramures, looking at Yiddish press in the interwar period in Mukacevo, and the Hungarian Jewish press in Cluj.

Yiddish literature. A book has been published, with the translation of 28 short stories by the Yiddish writer Y. L. Peretz, 9 of which were translated from the Yiddish original, and a study looking at the oeuvre of Peretz, and his reception in Hungary.

The influence of Hungarian religious denominations of the 19th century on the development of Jewish religious groups (Orthodox and Neolog). This research project demonstrates that the Christian denominations in Hungary, their relations, ideologies and history played a very influential role during the mid-19th century in the development of progressive and conservative Jews in Hungary. These denominational conflicts have a long-term influence on Jewish internal affairs in the US and in Israel even today.

There are further research projects on the role of ***Leopold Löw***, who was the prominent scholar and rabbi of progressive Jews in Hungary, and described contemporary debates within the Jewish community through the example of ancient and medieval sectarian tendencies and Christian church history.

A previous project has looked at Hebrew manuscript fragments held in various libraries in Hungary, collecting, digitizing and documenting them and research done on them. Having grown out of that previous project, now there is a new project looking at the ***history of scholarship on Hebrew manuscripts***, their roots in Central-Europe, trying to answer the question why this research became so prominent in this region at the end of the 19th century.

Research projects on the minorities living in Hungary

The aim of the research *Germans in Hungary between 1950 and 1990* financed by the NKFIH is to present the history of Germans in Hungary between 1950 and 1990 in a monograph. During the year collecting and exploring of archival sources in Hungary and in Germany continued, with special focus on the perspectives of the education in mother-tongue and social-economic conditions of Germans who remained in Hungary after the relocation. The results of the study were presented in two conferences and in a monography.

“die helfte hier und die helfte zu hause” The history of the Germans in Hungary from 1944 to 1953. The aim of the international research is to investigate the circumstances and political, economic and social aspects of the migration processes that affected Hungary after World War II. Such processes include the resettlement of people within the country, the expulsion of the ethnic German population, the Slovak–Hungarian population exchange, the relocation (“bringing home”) of the Szeklers from Bukovina, and measures to cope with the arrival of Hungarian refugees from neighbouring countries. In this year the annotations and notes were translated to German and a comprehensive bibliography on the topic was completed.

The research project on *The Yugoslavian Schwabians in Hungary 1944-1950* aims to explore Yugoslavian retaliation actions during and after World War II, and the situation of German people who had fled from the internment camps to Hungary. The analytical focus is directed at the behavioural patterns of the society and the state authorities in Hungary as well as the refugees’ individual strategies. For the latter purpose, two diaries were analysed and annotated during the year.

In its third year, the research project entitled *Local and Regional Activities of German Organizations in Hungary between 1924 and 1945* and funded by the NKFIH focused on the exploration of archival sources in the HNA Archives of Bács-Kiskun County, and the construction of a database with information gathered from journals of Germans in Hungary. All these data will also be integrated into a database with maps that will be available on the website of the Institute.

During 2017 new archival sources were analysed in the frame of the research project entitled *The Place of Immigration in the Memory Politics Related Aspirations of German Organizations in Hungary (1920-1945)*. These sources are related to the memory political dimension of the community building aspirations of Germans in Hungary. Also articles clarifying the viewpoint of Hungarian authors of the time were found. These are essential sources for an important chapter of the monograph to be published. The writing of the monograph’s manuscript has been continued.

b) Science and society

It is a strategical objective of the Institute that the knowledge accumulated and published is made publically accessible. In the past year, about 20 public scientific events including conferences, workshops, manuscript debates, lectures of renowned international scholars as well as scientific debates were organised in the Institute. The roundtable discussion organised at the Researchers’ Night focused on the representation of minority identity in literature and science. The events were advertised via the Institute’s website, Facebook profile, and YouTube channel. The Digital newsroom, which displays an increasing number of digitalized publications and database, aims to support research.

Annual conference of the Institute: The politics of remembrance, 5 December.

Other events in 2017:

- The launch of the book “The independent Ukraine – state-building, constitution and hidden treasures”, 7 February.

- “The power of the church, the church of the power. The roles of the Unitarian Church the first two decades of the Romanian communism (1945-1965)”, presentation, 14 February.
- The launch of the book “Modern Jewish Scholarship in Hungary: The ‘Science of Judaism’ between East and West”, 16 February.
- “When you are coming here – it is a complete black hole!” Reimagining the past in Ukraine after the Euromaidan”, presentation, 21 February.
- “Let’s learn to appreciate what we have...” Refugees in Hungary”, presentation, 14 March.
- “The Sekler flag: the object for identity and the identity of the object”, presentation, 21 March.
- “... our child. In remembrance of Zoltán Ilyés”, movie session and the launch of the memorial issue of the journal *Néprajzi Látóhatár*, organized with the Cultural and Visual Anthropology Department and the Department of Sociology of Miskolc University and the Department of Ethnography of the University of Debrecen, 28 March.
- “Refugee protection and the European civil society”. Workshop, 4-5 May.
- “The population of Transcarpathia from 1969 to the present time”, presentation, 9 May.
- “The African seal. Pieces about József Gáli”, movie session and presentation, 23 May.
- “The regulation of students’ behaviour in British and Hungarian schools”, presentation, 22 June.
- “The minority question in recent Moldova”, presentation, 27 June.
- “Language Use in Telephone Communications by “Hungarian” Municipalities in Southern Slovakia”, presentation, 6 July.
- „Minority rights and political communities in Central and Eastern Europe.” Conference organized with the University of Glasgow, 5 September.
- “Who are you, minority Hungarian? Ethnic identity in literature and scientific researches.” Roundtable discussion at the Researchers’ Night, 29 September.
- “Germans in Hungary, 1950-1970”, presentation, 3 October.
- “Tangible belonging. Negotiating German-ness in Twentieth-Century Hungary”, presentation, 19 October.
- “International protection of minorities – kin-state policies.” Workshop, 14 November.
- “Nazi, Pan-German or simply German? Children and youth of the Germans in Hungary and their mobilization in the Volksbund and German Youth”, presentation, 23 November.
- “The Hungarian diaspora policy after 1990 (From the perspectives of the state and the diaspora)”, presentation, 12 December.

Media reports

The staff of the Institute had an active presence on minority issues in the print and electronic media in 2017, too. The media have regularly reported on the events and conferences of the Institute. The media reports on the main research outcomes, such as the GeneZYS 2015, a study on the Hungarian national identity and the Ukrainian crisis should be noted. The number of social media followers has reached 1600 by the end of the year and the YouTube channel is increasingly popular as well.

Other activities

Within the frameworks of the internship scheme, the Institute regularly hosts Hungarian and international students. Consequently, university students and scholarship holders (Erasmus)

collaborate with the institute in increasing numbers. The staff has held many scientific and popular lectures and seminars in Hungary and abroad.

III. A presentation of national and international R&D relations in 2017

Amongst the institutes of the HAS, the primary partners are the other institutes of the Centre for Social Sciences such as the Institute for Political Science, the Institute for Legal Studies, and the Institute for Sociology; but the Institute also collaborates with the Institute of History at the Research Centre for the Humanities. Amongst Hungarian universities, there is collaboration with the Institute for Cultural and Visual Anthropology and Institute of Sociology at the University of Miskolc, the National University of Public Service and the University of Pécs. Amongst other Hungarian organisations, within various projects, collaboration has been developed with the Institute for Foreign Affairs and Trade, the Research Institute for National Politics, the Research Institute for National Strategy, the Tom Lantos Institute, as well as the Jesuit Roma Advanced College. Amongst our international collaborations, the links to the National Institute for Minority Studies in Cluj, the Forum Institute for Minority Studies in Samorin, the Jyväskylä University in Finland, and the European Centre for Minority Issues in Flensburg should be underlined. Several colleagues participated in international conferences and workshops, and they are members of international associations. Two colleagues were visiting scholars and visiting lecturers in Finland and Germany.

In 2017, nine colleagues were members of the teaching staff of doctoral programs or taught PhD courses. Eighteen colleagues gave 45 theoretical courses and 33 seminars, assisted the work of 15 BA students and 10 MA students, and tutored 15 PhD dissertation candidates. In 2017, 6 university students spent their internships in the Institute who arrived mostly from Hungarian and Romanian (Sapientia – Hungarian University of Transylvania) universities, and two visiting researchers spent two weeks at the Institute within the framework of Hungarian-Romanian academic mobility.

Four issues of the *Regio – Minority, Culture, Politics, Society* e-journal of the Institute were published in 2017, while the *Intersections*, the international social science journal of the Research Centre is also published with the assistance of the Institute staff. Several colleagues worked on the editorial boards of Hungarian and foreign scientific journals, such as *Magyar Pedagógia*, *Acta Humana*, *Replika*, *Szociológiai Szemle*, *Szocio.hu*, *Tér és Társadalom*, *Fórum Társadalomtudományi Szemle*, *Kulturális Szemle*, *Szegedi Judaisztikai Közlemények*, *Kisebbségkutatás*, *Modern Demográfia*, *Századok*, *Pro Minoritate*, *Magyar Kisebbség*. Colleagues also reviewed articles in international journals (*Nationalities Papers*, *Ethnicities; Identities; Nations and Nationalism*, *Social Anthropology*) and were involved in other professional activities.

IV. Brief summary of national and international research proposals, winning in 2017

The Institute obtained two grants of the NKFIH in 2017: one major research projects aims to examine the trajectories, outcomes as well as the hidden costs of educational mobility in multi-ethnic context, while the other junior research project focuses on the attempts on the institutionalization of ethnic economy among Hungarians in Romania and Slovakia. Publication grants from NKA supported the publication of the *Regio* journal and a monograph on the history of the population of Transcarpathia. 2017 was the last year of the joint bilateral project with the Romanian Academy of Sciences.

V. List of important publications in 2017

1. Bárdi Nándor, Éger György (szerk.): *Magyarok Romániában 1990-2015: Tanulmányok az erdélyi magyarságról*. Budapest: Károli Gáspár Református Egyetem;

- L'Harmattan Kiadó, 2017. 426 p. (Károli Könyvek) (ISBN:978-963-414-357-4) <http://real.mtak.hu/74603/>
2. Feischmidt Margit, Pulay Gergő: 'Rocking the nation': the popular culture of neo-nationalism. *NATIONS AND NATIONALISM*, 23:(2) pp. 309-326. (2017) <http://real.mtak.hu/47634/>
 3. Feischmidt Margit, Szombati Kristóf: Understanding the rise of the far right from a local perspective: Structural and cultural conditions of ethno-traditionalist inclusion and racial exclusion in rural Hungary. *IDENTITIES-GLOBAL STUDIES IN CULTURE AND POWER*, 24:(3) pp. 313-331. (2017) <http://real.mtak.hu/47635/>
 4. Kállai Ernő, Papp Z. Attila, Vizi Balázs: Túlélés vagy remény?: Pillanatképek a roma közösségek jelenéből. In: Jakab András, Urbán László (szerk.): Hegymenet: Társadalmi és politikai kihívások Magyarországon. 468 p. Budapest: Osiris Kiadó, 2017. pp. 156-176. (ISBN:978-963-276-286-9) <http://real.mtak.hu/72828/>
 5. Komoróczy Géza, Bányai Viktória, Biró Tamás, Koltai Kornélia, Komoróczy Szonja Ráhel (szerk.): Bacher Vilmos Emlékelőadások 1989-2013: Ünnepi kötet Komoróczy Géza 80. születésnapjára. Budapest: Magyar Hebraisztikai Társaság; MTA TK Kisebbségkutató Intézet Judaisztikai Kutatócsoport, 2017. 269 p. (Hungaria Judaica; Studia Hebraica Hungarica; 35; 5.) (ISBN:9789631291414)
 6. Kovács Eszter: The power of second-generation diaspora: Hungarian ethnic lobbying in the United States in the 1970–1980s. *Diaspora Studies*, pp. 1-18. (2017) <http://real.mtak.hu/74661/>
 7. Papp Z. Attila: Trickster Logics in the Hungarian Dual-Citizenship Offer. *NATIONALISM AND ETHNIC POLITICS*, 23:(1) pp. 18-32. (2017) <http://real.mtak.hu/72826/>
 8. Papp Z. Attila (szerk.): Változó kisebbség: Kárpát-medencei magyar fiatalok. A GeneZYs 2015 kutatás eredményei. Budapest: Mathias Corvinus Collegium – Tihanyi Alapítvány – MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont Kisebbségkutató Intézet, 2017. (ISBN:978-615-80718-3-3) <http://real.mtak.hu/72830/>
 9. Szakolczai Árpád, Horváth Ágnes, Papp Z. Attila: Individualization as Depersonalization: Minority Studies and Political Anthropology. *NATIONALISM AND ETHNIC POLITICS* 23:(1) pp. 1-17. (2017) <http://real.mtak.hu/72827/>
 10. Szakál Imre, Fedinec Csilla (szerk.): Telepesek és telepes falvak a csehszlovák Kárpátalján. Budapest: MTA Társadalomtudományi Kutatóközpont Kisebbségkutató Intézet; Kalligram Könyvkiadó, 2017. 180 p. (REGIO Könyvek) (ISBN:978-963-468-009-3) <http://real.mtak.hu/56100/>
 11. Turán Tamás: Martin Schreiner and Jewish Theology: An Introduction. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF JEWISH STUDIES*, 11:(1) pp. 45-84. (2017) <http://real.mtak.hu/74961/>
 12. Balázs Vizi, Norbert Tóth, Edgár Dobos (szerk.): Beyond International Conditionality: Local Variations of Minority Representation in Central and South-Eastern Europe. Baden-Baden: Nomos, 2017. (ISBN:978-3-8487-3067-4) <http://real.mtak.hu/47641/>